MOTHERS:

you to come and see our \$3 and Winter Hats and Caps for youngsters.

SPECIAL SALE:

Men's fine Fur Hats, well worth \$2, selling this week at \$1.38.

# ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 and 7 W. Washington St.

HAT DEPARTMENT

16 South Meridian St.

arnitures all proved to be too small to fit the massive cranium of the illustrious Franklin, insisted with true Gallic Cape Overcoats, our Boys' and vehemence that the fault was not with his goods but with Children's Suits and our Fall Franklin's head; that the former were regular in their dimensions, but that the American Sage's dome of thought was preposterously and inexcusably large. The Parisian's position was, of course, wholly untenable. Hats are made for the man, not the man for the hats. Matchless are the resources of the

THE FRENCH PERRUQUIER, WHOSE CEPHALIC

Cool, fair weather; nearly stationary temperature.

## WHE V

For Hatting the sterner sex according to their manifold wants and tastes. We like to have the adequacy of our resources for fitting the numberless variations of dimensions and proportions presented by the masculine human head tested at our Hattery. We excel in suiting the financial views of consumers. The truth of this last remark becomes apparent when you consider the SPECIAL SALE of CRUSH, Commissioner Owen Explains, Our Immigra-HATS that we mentioned Saturday.

HERETOFORE FOR MANY YEARS, WE ARE MAKING A specially large and attractive display of

#### BLANKETS,

Controlling in this territory the product of many leading Western and Southern Woolen Mills, places us in position to make closest possible quotations, and, notwithstanding recent unfavorable temperature for Blanket-sales, the relative low figures offered have induced the taking by the trade of quantities in excess of any previous season. We offer as yet, at unchanged prices, "10-4," "11-4," "12-4," and "13-4." White, Scarlet, Blue, Plaid and Stripe Blankets, in all weights; "4," "412." "5." "6," "7" and "8"-lbs. Crib Blankets. Extra Fine Jacquard's, in pink, light blue, pearl, grays, etc. "Infantry," "Cavalry" and "Artillery" Blankets, in medium and fine grades. Special grades, and the entire range of Seymour Woolen Co. Blankets. Fine Blankets in Cedar Chests, 2-12 dozen packages, etc., etc. Stocks complete in all departments. Lowest prices always a certainty.

## MURPHY, HIBBEN & COMP'Y

(Wholesale Exclusively.)

TO THE TRADE:

When in the city call and examine our stock of BOOTS and SHOES. You will find some special prices for certain lines of

GREATER LOVE HATH NO MAN.

Words Pronounced Above the Remains of Er

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

gineer Clark, Who Died at the Throttle.

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 18 .- Special trains

this forenoon arrived from Brazil, Terre

Haute and Chicago, bringing a large num-

ber of railroad men, who came to attend

the funeral of James R. Clark, the engineer

who lost his life at the throttle in the wreck

at Crete this week, when three Chicago

Inter Ocean representatives were likewise

killed in the cab. Mr. Clark's family be-

longs to the Presbyterian Churck, but

as this denomination has no meeting-

house while their costly new edifice is being erected, the First Methodist Church

was tendered and accepted for the funeral.

The Presbyterian pastor, Rev. Charles Lit-

tle, was assisted by the Methodist pastor,

Rev. Charles A. Crane. The church was

crowded to its fullest capacity, all the standing room being occupied. The pall-bearers were William Estes, John McCall,

George Hitchcock, James Callaghan, Con Sullivan and John Henderson. The casket

was draped with dark cloth and silve

mountings. A large number of beautiful

floral offerings were heaped around the

bier, from the different railroad orders,

neighbors, and one from the Chicago Inter

Rev. Little said he had been requested to

pronounce no enlogy, for the family and friends would pay the tribute in their

hearts. "The railroad men are the soldiers of to-day." said he. "Their occupation is

one so full of danger that laws should be

enacted compelling the companies to use the best appliances and safest guards in

order that the dangerous risks should be

reduced to a minimum. 'Greater love hat!

no man than this; that a man lay down his

life for his friends.' Engineer Clark might

have taken his chances and jumped from

his engine, but there was his duty to the

company and to the passengers. The air-brakes must be put on and the train

largest ever seen in this city. It was

headed by eight bundred railroad men.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

took charge of the remains after leaving the church, James Mather conducting the

ceremony at the grave. Clark leaves a widow and one child, a daughter sixteen

MRS. WILDE'S DAUGHTER TO WED.

Miss Florence Leslie Engaged to Mr. Carl

Weissbrod, a Young Manufacturer.

GREENFIELD, Mass. Oct. 18 .- The people

in this section are interested in the engage-

ment, which has just been announced, of

Carl, the oldest son of manufacturer Emil

Weissbrod, to Miss Florence, daughter of

Mrs. Frank Leslie-Wilde, the New York

publisher. The young people have ex-changed visits several times this summer, and so far as can be learned the engage-

ment is entirely satisfactory to the parents

Miss Leslie is heiress to something over

\$1,000,000 it is said, which, it is hinted, will

come to her through her grandmother, Mrs.

Packard, of New York and Denver. Miss Leslie and Mrs. Packard spent several weeks visiting the Weissbrod family this season. Miss Leslie is only eighteen years

old, is a beautiful blonde, and is charming

in intellect and manner. She was educated

in Denver. Carl is just attaining his ma-jority and has been associated with his father for the past four years as a manu-

facturer. He is now visiting his future

bride in New York city. It is hinted that

the home of the young people is likely to

Mass Celebrated on the War Ship Nalade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 .- Archbishop Corri-

gan celebrated mass at 10 o'clock to-day on

board the flag-ship Naiade, of the North

Atlantic squadron of the French navy, at

the request of Admiral J. DeCaveliex de Cuverville. The flag-ship is lying in the

North river, off forty-second street. The

service was celebrated on the upper deck

where an alter had been erected. The crew

of 400 men were ranged in the form of three

sides of a hollow square, the altar forming the fourth side. There was a guard of

honor composed of fifty marines. On the

right of the altar were the Admiral and his

staff of officers in full uniform and on the

left was a choir of sailors and boys. The

Archbishop was assisted by Rev. D. Mc-Donnell and L'Abbe Daineux, chaplain of

the Naiade. At the elevation of the host

the guard of bonor knelt and presented

A Murderous Lover.

terday, eighty miles northwest of North

McGregor, Ia., Henry Hon shot and killed

Peter Otte and severely wounded Henry Otte, the uncle and father, respectively, of a young woman to whom he wished to pay his undesired attentions. Hon then started

to North McGregor, declaring his intention

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis., Oct. 18 -- Yes-

and relatives of both the contracting par

Stopped."
The procession to the cemetery was the

McKEE & CO., 93 South Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.

#### Cleveland, Cincinnati, BIG 4 Chicago & St. Louis ROUTE.

For information as to the exact points, time and other particulars, call at "Big 4" offices: No. 1 East Washington street, No. 138 South Illinois street,

Massachusetts avenue and Union Stations. Time of trains at Union Station, Indianapolis, Cleveland and East.... 9.35 ..... \*3.35 \*6.45 \*3.20 Muncle and Bellefon'e Col. via Peoria Liv... Col. & Dayt'n via Union 19.55 \*7.05 \*3.35 6.45 \*3.00

Lafayette and Chicago | PM | AM | PM | AM | I 

 Laf, and Kankakee
 \*12.30
 7.10 \*12.01

 Bloom'ton and Peoria
 7.45 12.03

 Craw, and Danville, Ill
 5.05
 \*10.52 7.45 12.03

 Ter, H. and St. Louis
 7.30 \*12.05

 Ter, H. and Matteon
 5.20
 \*10.55 7.30 \*12.05

 \*Indicates daily.
ADDITIONAL THAINS.

Leave for Anderson and Muncie at 11:50 a. m. Arrive from Anderson and Muncie at 11:15 a. Arrive from Cincinnati at 10:35 a. m. Additional Sunday trains arrive from Cincinnati at 12:35 noon. Leave at 5:00 p. m. Nos. 12, 18, 5, 7 and 17 are fast vestibuled trains with Wagner Sleepers, Buffet, Cafe and Dining cars to and from Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleve-land, Buffalo, New York, Albany and Boston. The fine Crains in America.

ELECTIONS WILL BE HELD EACH YEAR,

Although it was Decided long ago - THAT THE -

## C., H. & D.

THE BEST LINE

CINCINNATI, TOLEDO,

ALL POINTS

East, North and South. City Ticket-offices, corner Illinois street and Ken-tucky ave., 134 South Illinois street, and Union Sta-tion. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

# THE DAILY

Furnishes ALL the NEWS-Local, Domestic and Foreign; complete and accurate market reports; a State news service that covers all important events, and a generous supply of mis-cellaneous information for general readers. Its columns. both news and advertising, are free from indecent or objectionable matter, and the paper is liked best by those who have known it longest. Give it a trial. It will cost you

15

And for 5 cents additional you will receive the SUNDAY JOURNAL, which contains MORE and BETTER READING MATTER than any other paper printed in Indiana.

WAGON WHEAT.

DID HE BELIEVE IN SPIRITS?

Mrs. Nellie Colburn Maynard's Reminiscences of the Martyred Lincoln.

He Attended Her Seances and Received Messages from the Spirit Land Which, She Says, the President Obeyed.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 18.-In a work entitled "Was Abraham Lincoln a Spiritualist?" Mrs. Nettie Colburn Maynard, of this city, makes some startling declarations in regard to Mr. Lincoln's belief in supernatural communications. She states that in the latter part of 1862, when she was a young girl and already gaining a reputation as a medium, she was in Washington and became acquainted with Mrs. Lincoln and a number of persons of prominence who were attendant upon her seances, and through this means she came in contact with the President. Mrs. Lincoln induced her husband to attend one of Miss Colburn's seances, and on that occasion he was warned through the unccascious medium not to postpone his issuance of the emancipation proclamation. Those present were surprised and asked Mr. Lincoln if any pressure had been brought to bear to secure the deferment of the proclamation, and he replied that there had been pressure of the strongest kind. He was much impressed by the incident, and the proclamation was shortly issued.

Mrs. Lincoln obtained Miss Colburn a clerkship, and she remained in Washington, frequently giving seances. The February following Mr. Lincoln was again present on one of these occasions. A spirit, through her, told the company that a precarious condition of things prevailed in the army at the front and threatened its usefulness. The President said: "You seem to understand the situation; can you point the remedy?" The spirit advised him to go to the front personally with his family and go among the soldiers without ceremony, inquiring into their grievances and showing them that he was the father of his people. Mr. Lincoln said he would do as advised, and he afterward did so with good results. At this seance Mr. Lincoln, together with D. E. Somers, Congressman, of Maine, Col. S. P. Kase, of Philadelphia, and others, sat on a piano, which was moved by the spirits, notwithstanding their weight. When asked what he thought of the affair Mr. Lincoln was reticent, but stated freely that he had not supposed the things communicated through the medium were known to any one but

The next time Mr. Lincoln and Miss Colburn met was on the day of the battle of Chancellorsville. The President was very anxious, and at the suggestion of Mrs. Lincoln Miss Colburn invited and received word from the spirit land. It was to the effect that the Union forces were holding their own. The next day official advices. In the winter of 1863-64 Mr. Lincoln was present at a seance, and the terrible condition of the freedmen was ade the subject of a spiritual communica tion, the President being urged to appoint a committee to investigate the question, which he soon did. Gen. Daniel E. Sickels was present at this seance.

Mrs. Maynard states that during this winter she held seances attended by Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, at the President's appointment, but as they were private and she was unconscious when the spirit communication came through she does not know what was communicated, neither Mr. nor Mrs. Lincoln having told her atterward what had occurred. During the winter of 1864-65 Charles Colchester and Charles Foster, two well-known mediums, held seances for the President, and through them, as well as through Miss Colburn, the President was warned of his approaching fate. He did not admit, however, that he placed any reliance

Beside the account given by the writer of Mr. Lincoln's words and actions at seances she gives many interesting reminiscences of Mr. Lincoln's general life, which she had many opportunities of observing. The writer is now the wife of William Porter Maynard and resides with him in this place.

MURDERED A YOUNG GIRL.

A Farm Hand Tries to Poison a Family and Then Kills His Employer's Daughter.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 18 .- The body of Annie Koditz was found dead and half buried in stable refuse in her father's barn just outside of this city. To-day Albert Kohls, a boy eighteen years old, confessed that he killed Annie on Oct. 7. She was weak-minded, and only sixteen years old. Just before the girl disappeared the other members of the Koditz family were taken violently ill after partaking of dinner, and it is supposed that Annie tried to poison the family. Kohls does not seem to realize that he has committed a crime.

In his confession Kohls said he killed the girl for this reason: On the day of the murder he first put in the soup the family was to eat for dinner enough Paris green to kill a regiment. Mr. Koditz chanced to be in a hurry, and ate a plate of soup before the rest of the family sat down to dinner. It made him sick, and he warned the rest of the family not to eat it. He had received such a big dose of Paris green that it acted as an emetic, and did not kill him. Officers were called to investigate, and questioned every member of the family but Annie. She had disappeared less than an hour before the officers arrived, and they concluded that she had attempted to poison the family and fled. The boy said he killed the girl by striking her on the head with a hammer. He had been sent to repair a hole in the barn floor, and Annie was belping him. While she was holding a board for him to saw he struck her four times on the head, threw her body through the hole in the floor, covered it with stable refuse, and nailed down the floor. When the officers were investigating the poison-

#### NO MORE ROOM FOR PAUPERS

INDIANAPOLIS, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1891.

England Must Look Elsewhere than in America to Colonize Her Destitute.

Hon. Horace Plunkett Comes to Study Our Immigration Laws and Tells Commissioner Owen a Woeful Tale of Distress in Ireland.

Parliament Wants to Relieve Congested Districts by Sending the Poor Here,

But Its Envoy Is Informed that Uncle Sam's Gates Are Locked Against All Who Are Liable to Become Charges on the Public.

tion Laws to a British Envoy. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 .- Some months since the Parliament of Great Britain passed a law in aid of the Irish tenantry, and looking to the relief of the congested districts of Ireland. Under the provisions of that act five commissioners have been appointed in Ireland to seek out measures of relief for the destitute poor of Ireland. One of the commissioners, Hon. Horace Plunkett, has been detailed to the United States for the purpose of inquiring into the immigration laws of this country, and especially why the late immigration law was passed, which is so strongly prohibitive of the poor classes of the old world coming into the United States, and to monire into the demands of labor in this country, and the opportunities of securing homesteads in the United States. Mr. Plunkett is accompanied in his travels by the Earl of Fingall. They have made a tour of the United States, traveling along the Union Pacific railroad, passing through Colorado, and a large section of our Western territory, looking into labor matters and the land question, and were on the 14th inst. at the Treasury Department in consultation with the Superintendent of Immigration.

Mr. Plunkett says that Ireland has lost one-half of her population in the last fifty years, and yet sections of that country are so taken up with baronial castles and the preserves of the lords, that the land left to the labor men, and out of which the tenantry must make a living, is so limited in quantity and sosterile in its soil that it is hardly possible for these people to raise crops that will so much as pay the rents. On the western shores of Ireland dwell half a million of people on holdings where the soil is exhausted, They are confessedly unable to raise sufficient to meet family needs, and are relying on the poor rates of the country. The proposition under the new law is to combine four, five or six of these holdings into one, so that one family will be able to maintain itself profitably; but the trouble arises as to what will become of the four or five families thus dispossessed. There is no place in Ireland for them to go to; England won't have them, and Mr. Plunkett and the Earl are in America seeking an interpretation of our immigration laws that will permit these people to be transported to America.

NO WORK IN THE FACTORY DISTRICTS. The manufacturers of Ireland are so limited that the people disposessed of lands are unable to earn a living. They cannot go to the iron factory districts for employment, and they cannot go to England, for the factory districts in England are now on the verge of bread riots. Mr. Plunkett hoped that it would be possible to preempt large sections of land in the far West, and locate his people there, or to find sections of the country where there was great scarcity of labor, and ship these people to those sections, with arrangements made with contractors so that they could be given employment at once and not become public charges. Mr. Plunkett frankly stated that the hitherto unsatisfactory condition of the people of Ireland was rapidly approaching that of real want, and neccessitated governmental action on their behalf; that there was no place for them on the continent of Europe, and no place for them in England, their mother country refusing to accept them, or to let them set up housekeeping so they could have their own homes; that South America could offer no inducements to feed them in their condition, and the United States presented the only possible hope for them

on the globe. Superintendent Owen told Mr. Plunkett that thirty years ago the people of this country sang that Unnele Sam was "rich enough to give us all a farm," and that it was believed the territory of the United States was practically inexhaustible, but the building of three railways across the continent had resulted in towns every few miles along these roads, and splendid cities in many instances. Branch roads were projected from the main lines, until the whole country was now pierced and interlaced with railroads, until what was twenty years ago a desert, is to-day a populated region. An empire of people now live beyond the Mississippi river, and the rush of American people for free homesteads in the United States, where the rapidly-developing country enhanced the value of lands and afforded opportunities for money-making, had been so great that the public land is now practically consumed, so that a few months since, when the President of the United States declared eleven thousand homsteads in Oklahoma open to entry for whoever should first settle on them after 12 o'clock on a given day, there were five times as many men on the border line at 12 o'clock that day, awaiting the stroke of the clock to rush into that land, as there were holdings. The result was many conflicts, and in some instances bloodshed, and four men out of

every five were disappointed. THE PEOPLE WOULD PROTEST. In the Commissioner's opinion the na tional or even the municipal effort on the part of foreign people to come to this country and colonize a large section of the publie domain would result in an emphatic protest from the American people. He said there was a demand for labor in many sections of our country, yet the Commissioner of Labor recently reported more than half a million of men in the United States out of labor. This is because we are so rapidly developing as a country that we are not yet able to equalize our supply and de-mand; but when our laborers could be diverted to the fields of demand, the probabilities were that we had sufficient people in our country to supply all our labor

The Superintendent said there was a ris ing protest in this country against immi gration: that the law passed last winter sought to divide the desirable from the undesirable, and let the desirable in and keep out the undesirable; that when the Bureau of Immigration was fully established he believed this end would be achieved, but there was a strong sentiment in this country for more restrictive legislation than this law, and what Congress might do this coming winter could only be a matter of conjecture. Personally, he believed that every man who was dissatisfied with the conditions of the old world and came to America to escape those conditions, and with a determined purpose to build a home in the new country and become one of its citizens in deed and in fact, should and

sale to this country, who had been under the care of the poor officers for years, that their coming would meet general opposition and they ought not to seek to come, for under the law of 1891 they would not be

permitted to land. The Superintendent expressed himself in high regard for the Irish character. He mentioned the fact that twenty thousand Irishmen bore arms in the revolutionary struggle for the colonists. In the wars of 1812 and 1816 and in the war of the rebel-lion the Irishman had always been found a patriot; that no foreign class assimilated with American life more rapidly, nor had contributed more for the upbuilding of this country; that the Irishmen in America were rapidly ceasing to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, but were moving up in the scale of American citizenship and no hand would be raised to keep any Irishman from America, coming with the spirit of the fathers that came before them, yet an organized effort to plant the surplus people of a congested and pauper district in the United States would not be looked upon with favor by the American people.

Governor Steele's Resignation.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Washington, Oct. 18 .- The information in to-day's press dispatches that Maj. George W. Steele had resigned his position as Governor of Oklahoma created no surprise here. When in Washington a short time ag Governor Steele said he was not satisfied with his official position—either its duties or location—and that he intended before many months to return to his home in In-diana, where he wanted to resume his private business.

Young Hains Leaves America. WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 .- Thornton Hains, who killed his friend Hannegan at Fort Monroe, has left Washington and the United States probably forever. His de-parture was kept a secret, and it is stated that he is now on the ocean, bound, it is believed, for South America.

Rumor that Mr. Lacey Will Retire. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 .- A local newspa per of to-day announces that Controller of the Currency Lacy will soon retire from office. It was reported some time ago that Mr. Lacy had been tendered and would likely accept a prominent bank presidency in New York.

Mr. Blaine Will Soon Return, Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 .- Secretary Blaine's butler has just arrived from Augusta, and says Mr. Blaine is looking well and feeling well, and will be here within a very few days to resume his official duties.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Prospect Cottage, Georgetown.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17. - The Indiana friends of Hon. W. W. Curry and family will be glad to learn that the two younger daughters, the Misses Emma and Ida. who have been seriously ill with typhoid fever. are now convalescing and are at the fam ily residence, No. 1510 Ninth street, northwest, instead of their country home. Mrs. Robert White, of LaPorte, is the guest of Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, at

THEY FEAR RETALIATION.

Clifton Forge Lynchers in Arms to Repel a Expected Attack by Negroes.

STAUNTON, Va., Oct. 18 .- A gang of colored men engaged in mining, having been paid Saturday, appeared in Clifton Forge during the day under the influence of liquor and were boisterous and disorderly, threatening to take the town. A posse under command of the town sergeant went to arrest them. They resisted and moved off in the direction of Iron Gate, a mile and a half distant. The posse followed, when the negroes turned and commenced firing. The shots were returned. One white man, P. A. Bolling, a railroad brakeman, was instantly killed; a white man named Wilkinson was seriously inured and one negro dangerously wounded. Four of the negroes were arrested and taken to Clifton Forge. About 2 o'clock this morning about one hundred men met and determined to take the prisoners from the jail and lynch them. By the use of axes and crow-bars the doors were opened and the negroes taken out. A boy sixteen years old was released, and the other three were taken to a tree a short distance from

town and hanged. There is considerable excitement there to-night over the rumored uprising of the negroes, in consequence of the lynching. and Mayor Bowles has telegraphed Gov. McKinney to send troops there as a measure of precaution. The reports caused a suspension of services at the Clifton Forge churches to-night. There are large num-bers of negroes at the mines of that sec-

A later dispatch says the entire town is in arms, and pickets are posted on every outskirt. A squadron of men are on their way P. M. There has been no distinct indication of an outbreak, but the greatest excitement prevails.

PRICE PUT ON HIS HEAD.

Reward of \$30,000 for Garza, the Mexican Revolutionist, Dead or Alive.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 18 .- The capture of Catarino L. Garza, the leader of the revolution now in progress in the northern states of Mexico, has not yet been effected. although President Diaz has offered a reward of \$30,000 to any one who will take him, dead or alive. It has been a difficult matter to receive authentic information concerning the movements of the bold invader during the past week, but the report reached here late last night that he was in the immediate vicinity of Piedras Negras, Mexico, with an army of several hundred well-armed men. The Mexican government is rushing troops to to that section by the hundreds, and will make every effort to bring the uprising to an end. There is great alarm felt among the citizens on both sides of the Rio Grande border. That Garza has not yet given up his wild undertaking is shown by a stirring manifesto which he has just issued, and which is being distributed in all the cities of the republic through his secret agents.

FOUGHT LIKE WILD ANIMALS.

Scratching, Clothes-Tearing and Hair-Pulling Match Between Female Prisoners.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 18.-It has just eaked out that a free-for-all fight occurred among the female prisoners at the Claremont work-house last Thursday night. Two women in the laundry department had a quarrel, which resulted in an incipient riot, friends of both women interfering and taking opposite sides. The prisoners fought each other fiercely, scratching one another. tearing each other's clothes nearly off and pounding an adversary wherever an opening occurred. The three matrons in charge could do nothing with the women, who fought like wild animals. Half a dozen male officers of the prison were finally summoned by a matron who succeeded in escaping from the room, and the belligerents were placed in dungeons. During the night two of the worst prisoners, Mand Hutchison and Mamie White, escaped from their cell, their door being carelessly left unlocked. They scaled a twenty-foot wall to liberty and have not yet been apprehended.

Mrs. Thurman's Funeral. COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 18.—The funeral of Mrs. Ailen G. Thurman will take place

wife and ex-Governor Geo. Hoadly, of New York, were among the callers at the residence to-day. Judge Thurman is feel-ing as well as could be expected under the circumstances though he is quite feeble. Ex-Governor R. C. McCormick will arrive from New York to-morrow morning and be present at the funeral. Several personal telegrams of condolence were received by Judge Thurman from friends in different parts of the country to-day.

IMMENSE HOSIERY-MILLS

Established Under the McKinley Law to Turn Out Fashionable Footwear.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 18 .- It is not generally known that this city promises to become the great center of hosiery business for the United States, but this is really the case. That, however, does not tell half the story. One of the wise provisions of the McKinley law was to fix a tariff on certain styles of hose not manufactured in this country, but which it was declared could and would be produced here after a fair duty had been placed on the imported article. As a result of that duty, the Wayne knitting-mills have been started in this place. Should the industry prove successful it will induce a number of people to come here from Germany with their machines, and the business will rapidly develop into a great enterprise. As was said before, this is a direct result of the McKinley law, and will ere long afford em-ployment to a large number of skilled workmen.

The goods to be turned out are known to the trade by the sober title of "full-fash-ion" hose, which at once suggests to the feminine mind a brilliant array of dazzling -ahem! what-you-may-call-ems, decorated with vari-colored bars, stripes, checks and zig-zags affected by fastidious Parisian boulevardiennes. These goods have here-tofore been imported at a cost that pre-cluded the possibility of possession except by the wealthy. With the American in-dustry well started, the price will soon be within the reach of all. There are no in this city twenty-five imported skilled mechanics, with their families, to look after the more important features of the work, and assist in teaching the trade to American workmen. Three of the honse machines which are to be used at the homes of the employes of the knitting-mills have arrived. No duty was paid upon them, as the Treasury Department has stated that any man can bring to this country the tools and implements used in his trade, duty free. The machines were purchased in Chemintz by Theodore Thieme, who is at the head of the new stock company. Others will be imported as the demand increases. The new mills begin operations with seventyfive hands.

POOR-HOUSE INMATE IN LUCK.

n Old Woman Receives Notice that She Heir to an Estate Worth \$8,000,000.

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 18.-Mrs. Ann A. Dodge, an inmate of the poor-house of this city, and eighty years of age, received notice yesterday that she was heir to an estate worth \$8,000,000 in England. The story dates back two centuries, at which time her great-grandfather on her mother's side owned a vast estate near London. His oldest son came to America, settling and marrying in Virginia. Two children, William and Annie, were born of the marriage, the latter the mother of Mrs. Dodge. The son and his wife died, and the two children moved to Kentucky. Both married, the son dying without issue, and the daughter, Ann, marrying William Coleman. Both died forty years ago, leaving Mrs. Dodge and a sister. They moved to Missouri, where Mrs. Dodge's husband died twenty years ago. Five years ago an article appeared in an English paper telling of the estate and the lost heirs, and the fact that the estate was in the hands of a public administrator. Mrs. Dodge became convinced that it was her family history that was related. She laid the case before a relative named Ross, recently of Minneapolis, and he went to London to investigate the matter. He returned an encouraging letter, but since then nothing has been heard from him and it is not known where he is. Then she placed the matter in the hands of her nephew. William T. Coleman, a wealthy canning manufacturer of San Francisco Meanwhile she came to Butte to visit her daughter, Mrs. Charles Ragsdale. She was taken sick, and accommodations not being good at the miner's cabin, she was taken to the poor-house. She has now received letters confirming her right to the estate and has forwarded letters and documents, the family Bible, etc., to prove her claim.

FORGER AND BIGAMIST.

Career of Albert E. Cline, Alias George I r ... Who Is Said to Be an Ex-Hoosier.

BLUE EARTH, Minn., Oct. 18,-Albert E. Cline, until recently a Methodist minister, has run away. He has forged notes and checks to the extent of several thousand dollars, and is a bigamist. Some time since he met the pastor of the Methodist Church at Winnebago City, and offered to preach for him. During the sermon the regular pastor thought he recognized Cline's face, and before he had finished, recalled that he had been tried in Indiana for horse-stealing, the Winnebago City pastor being one of the jurors in the case. A few days later, at a conference of ministers, a delegate from Iowa recognized Cline as George E. Darby, who two years ago lived in Iowa and left a heavy defaulter to the church publishinghouse. The delegate from lowa reported Cline at once, and he was stripped of all ministerial prerogatives by the conference. Cline then turned his attention to raising money on forged paper, secured a large amount, and moved over into another State. Cline leaves a wife and two children here, estimable people, and is said to have a wife and daughter in Indiana. Upon

INGALLS READ OUT OF THE PARTY.

ing expedition.

departing he told a friend that he was go

ing to join a northwestern Wyoming min-

A Kansas Republican Newspaper Says Some Hard Things About the Ex-Senator.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 18 .- For the past six weeks the Republican State central committee has been making efforts to persuade John J. Ingalls to stump the State in the interests of the party, but all to no purpose. This morning the Topeka Capital, the official State paper and Republican organ. which has for years supported Senator Ingalls, after asking the question, "What is Senator Ingalis doing for the party that honored him so many years?" says that he has done nothing. The article continues: "That he is not a leader to-day is more due to the supreme egotism and cold-blooded selfishness of the man than to his lack of ability, forgetting the grand, self-sacrificing fight of his party, that went down to defeat with him. This supreme worshiper of himself turned his back upon the political friends of a quarter of a century, as well as upon those who laid aside their convictions against him and gave him a loyal support. No man in American history was ever so greatly honored for the single talent of sarcastic oratory. He has had great opportunities, and has most signally failed as a leader, politician, friend. To-day in Kansas the ex-Senator is neither missed nor regretted."

Missed the Mother but Killed His Babe. BROWN CITY, Mich., Oct. 18 .- Thomas Early, living at the village of Cheyenne, while intoxicated yesterday, became from the residence on East Rich street, at | abusive of his wife, and attempted to stab WAGON WHEAT.

To North McGregor, declaring his intention would have no hand of opposition raised to kill Miss Otte, who is staying at the Merchant House there. The murderer is field to work. Kohls was employed as a farm hand.

To North McGregor, declaring his intention ing they questioned kohls. He stolidly against him, but he was satisfied that if the passed through the body of a two-months infant in the mother's arms. It died inspection to against him, but he was satisfied that if the passed through the body of a two-months infant in the mother's arms. It died inspection to against him, but he was satisfied that if the passed through the body of a two-months infant in the mother's arms. It died inspection to against him, but he was satisfied that if the passed through the body of a two-months infant in the mother's arms. It died inspection to also will be the burial. Interment will be passed through the body of a two-months infant in the mother's arms. It died inspection to against him, but he was satisfied that if the passed through the body of a two-months infant in the mother's arms. It died inspection to against him, but he was satisfied that if the passed through the body of a two-months infant in the mother's arms. It died inspection to against him, but he was satisfied that if the passed through the body of a two-months infant in the mother's arms. It died inspection to also will be the burial. Interment will be passed through the body of a two-months also will be the burial. Interment will be passed through the body of a two-months also will be the burial. Interment will be passed through the body of a two-months also will be the burial. Interment will be passed through the body of a two-months also will be the burial. Interment will be passed through the body of a two-months also will be the burial. Interment will be passed through the body of a two-months also will be the burial. Interment will be passed through the body of a two-months also will be the burial. Interment will be passed through the b

#### DR. JOHN HALL HAS RESIGNED

America's Famous Presbyterian Divine Quits Union Seminary Directorate.

His Own Friendship and that of His Son for Professor Briggs, the Alleged Heretic, Said to Have Influenced His Action.

Review of the Proceedings of the Ecumenical Methodist Conference.

Marked Contrast Between the Present Gathering and the First Council-The Discussion

DR. JOHN HALL RESIGNS.

on Women, Unity and Other Topics.

Left the Directorate of Union Theological Seminary on Account of Dr. Briggs. NEW YORK, Oct. 18 .- Dr. John Hall has resigned from the directorate of the Union Theological Seminary. At the request of several of his fellow-directors Dr. Hall has consented to remain with the board until November, when the annual meeting of the board is to be held. At that time the resignation will be acted upon. Until then be

will remain nominally in the board. Dr. Hall has long been greatly troubled on account of the Briggs matter, and his resignation was expected by the conservatives. One of the stanchest friends of Dr. Briggs is Dr. Hall's son Thomas, a preacher in Chicago. Dr. Hall has been influenced greatly by his son's attachment to the alleged heretic. When the Briggs case came up in the presbytery Dr. Hall, according to a statement printed to-day, avoided voting by absenting himself from the meeting. The Briggs men elect ed him a commissioner to the General Assembly. Had he gone he would have been its moderator. He again avoided committing himself by surrendering his commission. Later, when the case was discussed by the directors of the Union he withdrew, it is stated, just as the directors were on the point of voting.

After his return from abroad Dr. Hall began an effort to quiet the prosecution of Dr. Briggs in the interest of peace and harmony in the church. He mustered a strong peace party that would certainly have carried the presbytery at its meeting two weeks ago, and stopped the trial of Dr. Briggs. Just as Dr. Hall arose in the presbytery to present his plan the floor was secured by young Dr. George Alexander, who presented an independent peace proposition that had been concected by himself and Dr. Charles L. Thompson. The debate that followed was bitter. Dr. Hall was forced from his position, and when the roll was called his vote was cast against the compromise. As the Alexander motion was lost by a vote of 64 to 62, Dr. Hall's retire-

ment was fatal. Following this meeting of the presbytery Dr. Hall's purpose to leave the directorate of Union Seminary was formed. A special meeting of the directorate was held last Friday, at Brown Brothers' banking-house, in Wall street. It was attended by nearly all the directors, and Dr. Hall there made known the fact of his resignation. The special meeting was called to prepare for the conference on the Briggs trouble, with President Patton's committee, appointed by the last General Assembly for that pur-pose. The day agreed upon by Dr. Patton and President Butler was Oct. 28. That date being near at hand, and the question of the seminary's relation to the church so delicate, the effect of Dr. Hall's resignation was greatly dreaded by the directors. He was persuaded to remain with the seminary until after its conference with Dr. Patton's committee, and to have his resignation acted upon at a regular meeting of the

Dr. Hall's relationship to Union has been of long standing and of great value to the institution. He is not only pastor of the richest Presbyterian church in America. but he is a preacher of the greatest intellectual power in the denomination. His other American preacher. His name in Union Seminary's directorate gave the school great prestige. For years his presence in the board of directors has been a shield to Dr. Briggs. Had it not been for his assurance that the Professor's instruction was not dangerous, action would have been begun in the presbytery against Dr.

Briggs years ago. A preliminary catalogue is about to be issued by the faculty. This gives the names of the students. The junior class contains forty-three men, six less than last year. Eight men are dropped out of the senior class, but their places are taken t seven new seniors. The middle class is about the same as last year. About a dozen of the beneficiaries have been notified by the presbyteries to leave the seminary on account of the Briggs trouble. They have decided to remain. The deficiency in their supply of funds, cut off by their action, is being made good by one of the wealthy di-rectors of the seminary. Dr. Hastings has received offers of assistance from many churches of the United States for any student whose presbytery should desert him at this time. These, Dr. Hastings states, have all been declined.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Proceedings Reviewed and Dissected by a Layman-Scope of Subjects.

Special Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 .- As this great conference approaches its close there will be a widespread demand for some estimate of what its results are likely to be. To form such an estimate, one must consider, first, the composition of the body and the limitations imposed upon it. Those who have expected it to formulate any scheme of legislation, or who have thought that it might commit Methodism, either as a whole or in its various parts, to any course contrary to present usage, must bear in mind that it has no power to do this. Its functions are purely deliberative and advisory. It may recommend a variety of things, if only it can agree upon them, but the adoption or rejection of what is suggested is a matter which, by common consent, has been left, not with this ecumenical conference, but with the law-making bodies of the no less than twenty-eight churches which are taking part in this gathering, Another limitation is in the rule which stipulates that no vote shall be taken upon any question affecting the internal arrangements of any of these twentyeight churches. Without such a proviso as this an ecumenical conference could not have been held, and the reader will readily see that, with such a provise in force, the body, besides being denuded of legislative powers, is also restricted, to a very material extent, in even its deliberative and advis-

Contrasting this with the first ecumencal, held ten years ago, one is struck with the remarkable progress indicated. In the former the representatives of the different churches remained to the close at arm's length from each other. They were like longlost brothers, who, when first meeting, are sure to be polite, and are certain to use many kind expressions, but who can have little communion for some time because, notwithstanding the tie of brotherhood, they are still so little known to each other. This was how it was at that first ecumenical. The proceedings were highly proper, and the intercourse, as far as it went, was sincere enough, but there was little flowing together of soul, little